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THERE is a large number of our readers who have not yet remitted the subscription price for THE CHIRONIAN. They have received the journal regularly, and it is, of course, not due to any intention to defraud that they have not already paid for the year. Such things are easily put off from time to time. However, we can live neither on air nor on promises, so let us have something more substantial.

THE Alumni dinner at Delmonico's last year was a great success. Not only were acceptable viands duly and faithfully discussed, old friendships revived, the days of "auld lang syne" brought back to mind, witty and wise speeches listened to approvingly, but much business of importance was transacted by the association pertaining to college matters. More than this, the association perfected its own organization, admitted many new members, and prepared itself for increased usefulness. All who were present thoroughly enjoyed the occasion, not alone as individuals, but also because

it was felt that the Alumni Association of the New York Homœopathic Medical College was achieving certain practical results, and that its power was steadily increasing. Next month the annual gathering at Delmonico's occurs again. It is important that there should be a large attendance this year, as matters of great importance will be submitted to the Alumni for action. Let every member of the association make his arrangements so that the 15th of April shall find him at the Annual Dinner.

IT has often excited comment among the unreflecting why so many students who distinguished themselves at college by passing brilliant examinations disappeared from view very promptly after reaching public life and are no more heard of. The medical student who "digs" and passes all his time in poring over his books may rank highest in his class, but that by no means indicates that he will become a successful doctor. There is simply a certain probability that he will. The mistake is in assuming that a simply studious man is necessarily successful. On the contrary, he is often the very reverse, a perfect failure for lack of the saving virtue of common sense. The capacity to receive is of small value unless it be coupled with an ability to adjust, arrange and impart. It frequently happens that a man who is but a scholar and nothing else is at an absolute disadvantage in the presence of a comparatively intellectual man who is blessed with an inherent excellence of capacity in the three departments of brain action. "Whether formulated as a proverb or not," says Dr. Hathaway, "it is a well-recognized fact that the wise fool is the most perfect specimen of the genus. Gibbon says, I think (without stopping to verify the quotation), that 'education is chiefly valuable to those who are able to do without it,' which is another way of saying that 'you can't make a whistle out of a pig's tail.'"

It is the addition of education to natural gifts that brings distinction. Nature apparently requires a certain amount of the concrete to maintain a mental equipoise. The superior man must have the ability, not only to comprehend, but to an equal degree to discriminate; he must be able to select for a purpose. Besides the ability to learn a man to be successful needs the power to verify his learning, to deduce his own conclusions and to execute his purposes with persistence. The term persistence is worthy of a 'few moments' consideration. It signifies much and accomplishes more. A persistent effort to advance is an energetic effort. But this energy, this persistence, this peculiar force which is known by its characteristic manifestations, can by no means be transmitted from one individual to another. He who has to be pushed by others will be swallowed up in the quicksands of indolence. Constant spurring will only induce stubbornness and sulkiness, and the behavior of the mule when urged against his will is familiar to all. He who does not feel that diligence and earnestness, and a constant striving for improvement, be it in his own business or be it that of another, will pay best in the end cannot be brought to it by compulsion. Let him who will not move his arms and legs to keep himself afloat go to the bottom, the sooner the better.

We have no patience with men who are like dumb, driven cattle, and who work solely because they must, and whose chief prayer is, "Come day, go day, God send pay day." Education is not so much to learn as to train; and he who deems that memorizing alone will win prizes in life's struggle deceives himself.

"IN the treatment of zymotic diseases prescribe for the *patient*, not the disease."—ALLEN.

"I WOULD feel as if I were guilty to wilfully and needlessly torture a patient ill with diphtheria, membranous croup or capillary bronchitis with any kind of atomizer, as they are utterly useless."—DESCHERE.

"THERE is 2 things in this world for which we are never fully prepared, and them is—*Twins*."

Materia Medica.

Lecture on Materia Medica as Applied in Treatment of Insanity.

BY SELDEN H. TALCOTT, M.D.*

(I.) ACONITE.

General Action: Aconite affects, primarily, the cerebro-spinal and sympathetic ganglionic systems; it stimulates the inhibitory centres of the pneumogastric, and by continued hyperstimulation the pneumogastric nerve becomes exhausted, as shown by the heart beats becoming quicker and more irregular, until finally paralysis of the heart may occur. Aconite, when given in large doses, produces inevitably cardiac depression and a tendency to death. In less poisonous doses this drug produces acute inflammatory action throughout the system. How the inflammatory process is induced by aconite has not been satisfactorily explained; but it has been suggested that by causing paralysis of the vasomotor nerves, the arterioles dilate, doubling their capacity, and thus patients are bled into their own vessels. Wherever there is an excessive supply of blood there is a tendency to inflammatory metamorphosis.

Brain and Spinal Cord: Congestion of the brain, with over-sensitiveness to light; heat and redness of the face, or pale face; carotids pulsate strongly; pulse full and strong (also belladonna, gels., veratrum viride); headache as if the brain was moved or raised; burning in the forehead as if in boiling water; vertigo; conjunctivitis; pupils contracted or dilated; formation over the spine; numbness of spine; spasms from inflammation of spine; numbness and tingling of limbs; paralysis of the limbs; jerking of arm and leg; nausea and vomiting of

* In the preparation of this lecture I am indebted for valuable aid to my assistant, Dr. Alonzo P. Williamson, both in the matter of ascertaining the general action of drugs and also in the matter of collecting those symptoms which have proved most efficacious in the treatment of insanity.

cerebral origin. The least noise, especially of music, aggravates the brain symptoms.

Mind: Great fear of approaching death; inconsolable anguish; dread of men; fear of ghosts; fears a loss of reason (also *Lilium* and *Sepia*); mental prostration with weakness of memory; cannot remember dates; changing mood, from dry anguish to exuberant tears; the mind suffers from the effects of anger or fright.

Sleep: Sleeplessness from anxiety and fear; mental restlessness.

Accompaniments: Hypertrophy of the heart; pain in cardiac region, accompanied by pain and tingling in the left arm.

Special Sphere of Action: Acute mania in young, full-blooded people with bright complexion and lively disposition; great mental and physical restlessness, with anxiety and fear.

(2.) AGARICUS MUSCARIUS.

General Action: This fungus is classed by toxicologists as a narcotic acrid poison (*Christison*). It acts upon the blood, rendering it fluid, so that it runs easily from the bodies of those killed by it. (*Crotalus*, *Lach*). It produces gangrene of the stomach and intestines.

Brain and Spinal Cord: *Agaricus* produces congestion of the brain, with stupidity; heaviness of the head, as if intoxicated; the spine is sensitive to the touch; there are severe burning pains in the spine, with jerkings or tremblings of the facial and cervical muscles; sometimes the pains appear to run diagonally across the body.

Mind: Confusion of mind; unable to find the right word when speaking; disinclined to answer questions; sings and talks, but will not answer when spoken to; indisposed to perform any labor, especially mental; ill-humored and irritable; again merry and singing in ecstasy; and again prostrated by general malaise. People who are generally solicitous and anxious about ordinary affairs become, under *Agaricus*, moody and indifferent to their surroundings.

Sleep: Irresistible drowsiness in the day time; on falling asleep the muscles of the body twitch suddenly, and the patient awakes.

Accompaniments: Severe pains in the stomach; grass-green diarrhetic stools; acute pains in the

abdomen; and sometimes dysenteric discharges. Sexually there is great desire for an embrace, but the penis is relaxed.

Special Sphere of Action: Complaints after sexual and other debauches; mental obtuseness, with ill-humor; trembling and twitching of groups of muscles; coma following febrile or mental excitement; general paresis; mania; and primary dementia.

(3.) ANACARDIUM.

General Action: It depresses the cerebral centres and the organs of special sense; it produces general nervous prostration and a tendency to dementia, variegated by periods of mental excitement.

Brain: Sensation of pressure as from a plug on the left side of the vertex, with pressing pain on the top of the head, aggravated by coughing or deep breathing; pain in temples, as from a nail.

Mind: Great weakness of memory; insensibility to surrounding circumstances; irresistible propensity to swear (also *veratrum album*); hallucinations of hearing; hears voices of friends who are at a distance; thinks he has two wills, one commands him to do what the other forbids. (*Baptisia*, *Belladonna*, *Lachesis* and *Stramonium* have somewhat similar symptoms.) *Anacardium* is a good remedy for mental fatigue and loss of memory from over-exertion.

Sleep: Sound sleep with vivid dreams, which recur to him during the day as things which really happened.

Accompaniments: Besides pressure in the head as from a plug, there is pressure in the eyes as with a plug; also a pressure as from a plug in the right side of the chest; also pain around the navel, as if a blunt plug were squeezed into the intestines. The head, eyes, chest and abdomen feel plugged under the influence of *anacardium*. The sexual apparatus is stimulated to violent desires. There are erections during the day, and strong disposition to plug something at night.

Special Sphere of Action: Mania and dementia, with irresistible propensity to swear and to be contrary.

(4.) APIS MELLIFICA.

General Action: It defibrinates the blood and

causes inflammation of a low grade, under which the tissues readily break down and become gangrenous. It also causes serous effusions. These blood changes produce mental stupidity and often coma.

Brain and Spinal Cord: Hydrocephalus, with piercing shrieks; coma; vertigo, worse on lying down (also conium); with sudden jerking of the limbs.

Mind: Stupidity, absent-mindedness, awkwardness, lets everything drop from the hands (Hellebore); loss of memory, moody, irritable, jealous (also hyoscyamus); mania from sexual over-excitement in women; fear of death from a sensation in the chest that they are going to die.

Sleep: Great inclination to sleep, but cannot do so on account of mental restlessness (aconite and coffea); screaming and starting in sleep; unpleasant dreams; dreams of flying and journeying.

Accompaniments: Erysipelatous condition of the face; pain or tenderness, and sometimes dropsy, of the ovaries, especially the right; scanty micturition; and sometimes a general dropsical condition.

Special Sphere of Action: Mental stupidity, with occasional periods of restlessness and screaming; jealousy in women, who suffer with sharp pains in the ovaries, especially the right.

(5.) ARNICA.

General Action: It affects the cerebro-spinal system; and also, to a limited extent, it is a cardiac excitant. It acts upon the vasor-motor nerves, producing a capillary stasis.

Brain and Spinal Cord: Left-sided paralysis from concussion; tired, weary feeling in head, and on lying down; sensations that everything feels hard.

Mind: Schroeder van der Kolk claims that arnica is invaluable in certain cases of mania where the first excitement has passed and there remains a heat in the head and a tendency to imbecility, fits of anguish, or hopelessness and indifference; forgets what he is reading, or the word he is about to use; fears being struck by persons coming near him; easily frightened; unexpected

trifles make him start; answers questions very slowly, sometimes falling asleep while answering.

Sleep: Often awakens between two and three A. M. (Also kali carb. and nux vomica); on falling asleep starts suddenly; dreams vivid and frightful of graves, of black dogs, of being struck by lightning; unrefreshing sleep during the night, too sleepy to talk in the morning.

Accompaniments: Heart feels strained and sore, as after running; tenesmus and spasms of the neck of the bladder.

Special Sphere of Action: Dullness and stupidity of mind, mental diseases generally of traumatic origin, and concussions and contusions of the brain and their results. (Hypericum for nerve injuries, ledum for punctured wounds, staphisagria for clean cut wounds, and calendula for lacerated wounds;) arnica is useful after apoplexy or apoplectic seizure.

(6.) ARSENICUM.

General Action: Arsenicum acts upon the ganglionic nervous system. It acts upon the mucus and the serous membranes, producing in the former inflammation of a low grade. There is marked tendency under arsenicum for the tissues to become gangrenous (apis); also there are effusions into cavities lined by serous tissues.

Brain and Spinal Cord: The nervous system is apparently affected reflexly from disturbances of the digestive apparatus; there is frontal headache and the pains are of a burning character; there is vertigo and tinnitus aurium. Dr. Hughes states that arsenicum is one of the few remedies which causes genuine neuralgia, and it far excels all other remedies in the treatment of the idiopathic disorder. There is intense sensitiveness of the scalp under arsenicum. This drug is said to produce epilepsy with opisthotonos, and it is a valuable remedy in the treatment of epilepsy when the paroxysms recur periodically.

Mind: Melancholia; sad; tearful and depressed moods; intense anxiety with great restlessness; fears to be left alone lest he should do himself bodily harm; great fear, with cold sweat; can't find rest anywhere; wants to move from bed to bed; is intensely suicidal; the patient has hallucinations of smell—smells pitch and sulphur, and anticipates consignment to sheol.

Sleep: Sleeplessness, with restlessness and anxiety; frequent starting in sleep; awakened by pains, especially after midnight; after sleep feels as if he had not slept enough; dreams full of care, sorrow, and fear about thunder storms, fire, black water and death.

Accompaniments: Asthmatic conditions; difficulty of respiration; thirst for small quantities of water at frequent intervals; weakness and palpitation of the heart; emaciation of the body, followed by dropsical tendency; scanty urine and burning on micturition.

Special Sphere of Action: In those who suffer from profound exhaustion after long, wasting diseases; melancholia with intense restlessness and suicidal propensities.

(7.) BAPTISIA.

General Action: It disorganizes the blood, and produces putrid conditions in all parts of the body.

Brain and Spinal Cord: Cerebral congestion; face has a besotted appearance; dull heavy pain at the base of the brain; paralysis of the left side with numbness.

Mind: Confused as if drunk; feels as if he was sliding away; bed feels hard (also Arnica); thinks his body is scattered about, and struggles constantly to get himself together; mentally restless, but too lifeless to move much; can be roused, but before answering a question goes off to sleep again.

Sleep: Sleeps well till three A. M. (also Nux); is then restless till morning; cannot sleep because he thinks his head and body are scattered about; restless, with frightful dreams; mutters in a delirious way even while partially asleep.

Accompaniments: Intensely fetid odor from the mouth; tongue very dry, brown and cracked; sordes on the teeth; involuntary stools of an intensely offensive nature; the diarrhoea is brownish in color and often looks like decomposed blood.

Special Sphere of Action: Mania and melancholia with stupor and dementia, where the conditions strongly stimulate typhoid fever.

(8.) BELLADONNA.

General Action: Belladonna acts upon the cerebro-spinal system, causing intense cerebral

hyperæmia. There is a bright red face, dilated pupils and intolerance of light, and violent spasms of the muscles of the face, neck, and arms.

Brain and Spinal Cord: Fearful headache, especially in the frontal region; the headache is of a throbbing nature (also glonoine and cactus); the pains come suddenly and as suddenly depart; fullness in the head, with throbbing arteries; boring, shooting pains in the head; all pains aggravated by noise; vertigo; threatened apoplexy.

Mind: Hallucinations and illusions of sight; patient sees gigantic forms, these sometimes cause laughter and sometimes fear; maniacal mental state in which the patient is merry (also hyos.), and again irritable; at times there is fierce delirium and rage; the patient tears clothing, bites, strikes, kicks, howls and shrieks, and constantly wants to escape his present environments; on closing his eyes the patient sees frightful visions (also Stram.)

Sleep: Sleepy yet cannot sleep (also gels.); jerking of the limbs in sleep; awakens with a start as if frightened (also lachesis); singing and talking in sleep; dreams of murder, of robbery and of danger from fire; sleeplessness from excessive cerebral hyperæmia.

Accompaniments: Spasmodic conditions of all the sphincter muscles; paralysis of the left side, with twitching of the muscles of the right side; bright red condition of the skin, active inflammatory conditions in the throat, chest, kidneys, bladder or genital organs.

Special Sphere of Action: Insanity following acute diseases, or diseases where the symptoms come and go suddenly; full-blooded people with tendency to cerebral hyperæmia; all the conditions where active inflammation and throbbing exist.

(9.) BRYONIA ALBA.

General Action: The serous membranes are especially affected by bryonia, and this drug seems to have an especial affinity for the lungs and their coverings; next to the lungs, the remedy affects the brain and its membranes. Bryonia has caused a condition of the pleura closely resembling the early stage of inflammation; on the brain it seems to produce a deter-

mination of the blood resembling congestion, and sometimes active inflammation of that organ.

Brain and Spinal Cord: Head feels confused and full, as after a night's dissipation; there is frontal headache, extending backward to the occiput (belladonna and gelsemium have headache running from the occiput to the forehead); headache as if the head would burst; this pain grows worse during the day and is aggravated by motion; head seems full, and there is much vertigo; convulsions when the eruptions of measles suddenly disappear.

Mind: Depression and moroseness without cause; the patient is irritable and wishes to be alone (also coca); the patient is obstinate and passionate, and is troubled by what has been called "pure cussedness" (also nux vomica); the patient worries much about business affairs.

Sleep: Sleep is very restless; during sleep is troubled with somnambulism; sleeplessness from thoughts crowding upon each other; dreams about the business of the day.

Accompaniments: Cough, usually dry, but sometimes there is a sputum which is streaked with blood; cannot take a deep breath; stitching pains in his sides, aggravated by motion; sensation as if the head and chest would fall to pieces on coughing; intense thirst for large quantities of water.

Special Sphere of Action: All mental disturbances which are aggravated by motion of the head; congestion following exposure to cold; and where there is a tendency to inflammatory conditions of the serous membranes.

(10.) CACTUS GRANDIFLORUS.

General Action: Cerebro-spinal system. This drug appears to have an especial affinity for the heart and its nerves, causing more or less irregular action and constricting pain about the heart, with anguish.

Brain and Spinal Cord: Throbbing pains in the vertex of the head, and in the back.

Mind: Melancholia; unconquerable sadness; fear of death (also aconite); believes his disease incurable (also lilium tigrinum and sepia); cries without cause; sympathy aggravates (also ignatia and natrum muriaticum).

Sleep: Sleeplessness, with pulsations at the

pit of the stomach; palpitation of the heart; and a sense of palpitation in the top of the head; delirium at night and during sleep, which ceases on awakening.

Accompaniments: Sensation as if an iron band was about the heart, preventing its normal movements; pain in the apex of the heart, shooting down to the fingers of the left hand; irregularity of the heart's action, now rapid and again slow; slow pulse (digitalis).

General Sphere of Action: Melancholia, particularly in women, with sensation of strictures about the heart; palpitation of the heart, and a corresponding palpitation in the top of the head.

(11.) CALCAREA CARB.

General Action: This drug seems to have an especial affinity for the glandular system. Its physiological action is not thoroughly understood, but provings and clinical experience point to the glands of the body as the organs primarily affected by this drug.

Brain and Spinal Cord: It produces brain-fag, frontal headache, with heaviness of the head, worse from reading or writing; it produces chorea with one-sided movements; it produces epilepsy, with aura running downward.

Mind: Forgetfulness; probably one of the best remedies for this difficulty; the patient misplaces words; fears she will lose her reason (also lilium and sepia); that people will observe her confusion of mind; peevishness, anxiety and shuddering on approach of evening; much mental trouble about imaginary things.

Sleep: Awakens early, three A.M.; sleepiness during the day time; dreams of falling.

Accompaniments: In females, the menses appear a few days before the proper time, and the flow of blood is often considerable; sensation as if the feet and legs are incased in damp stockings; the patients are pale, weak and poorly nourished and imperfectly developed.

Special Sphere of Action: It is specially adapted to fat, flabby, non-energetic and pot-bellied persons; mental depression with great apprehensiveness.

(12.) CALCAREA PHOS.

General Action: Similar to the carbonate of lime.

Brain and Spinal Cord: Cerebral anæmia; vertigo on rising, worse on motion; trembling of the limbs.

Mind: Forgetfulness of what he had done a few moment before; writes wrong words, and the same word twice or more; wishes to be at home when he is at home; general failure of the mental powers.

Sleep: Drowsiness all day, yawning and stretching; dreams of past experiences during the night.

Accompaniments: Pale and flabby conditions, with cold and blue extremities; imperfect circulation, and general sluggishness of all bodily functions.

Special Sphere of Action: Dementia, especially in young persons and those addicted to masturbation, or those who have exhausted themselves by masturbation and have passed beyond enjoyment of that variety.

(13.) CAMPHOR.

General Action: It acts upon the cerebro-spinal system, depressing the motor and intellectual centres.

Brain and Spinal Cord: It produces vertigo and heaviness of the head; constriction of the brain, with throbbing in the cerebellum and spine.

Mind: Anxiety and extreme restlessness, and a sense of intolerable prostration; from this prostration the mind sometimes rises to great maniacal excitement, similar to that produced by veratrum album.

Accompaniments: Icy coldness of the whole body; clammy and exhausting sweats; cramps, particularly in the lower limbs; all symptoms are aggravated at night, from motion and from cold.

Special Sphere of Action: Exhaustion and collapse from mania, from epilepsy, or from melancholia with excitement.

(14.) CANNABIS INDICA.

General Action: It acts upon the cerebro-spinal system, producing curious effects; sometimes it causes a mild mental exhilaration, and again it stimulates the prover to intense and exalted ecstasy; it produces decided effects upon the psychical system, and stirs the mind to a

wonderful variety of action. In this respect it somewhat resembles opium, agaricus, belladonna and alcohol.

Brain and Spinal Cord: Pleasurable intoxication, with bright, shining eyes; heaviness of the arms and legs, making it difficult to move or exercise.

Mind: Numerous hallucinations and illusions; sensations and emotions are greatly exaggerated; time and space seem immeasurable; a few seconds appear to be ages or cycles of time; a few rods an immense distance; great mental exaltation, with singing and laughing; but this exaltation is followed by sadness, depression and weakness. The natural tendency of the individual is to exaggerate under Cannabis Indica. A mild and gentle person becomes more pleasant and agreeable than usual, while those possessing irritable dispositions become exceedingly vicious and violent under the effects of this drug.

Sleep: Excessive sleepiness; voluptuous dreams, in which are realized the prophecies and promises of Mahomet's heaven for the time being, but the morning discovers to the tired dreamer profuse seminal emissions; dreams of danger, of dead bodies, and of horrible objects; intense nightmare.

Accompaniments: Frequent micturition, with much burning in the urethra; urine starts slowly and dribbles in a feeble stream; sexual desire is greatly increased; there are violent erections when walking, or riding, or sitting still, and without amorous thoughts, except during dreams.

Special Sphere of Action: Nervous diseases, with delusions relative to time and space, accompanied by unusual sexual disturbances, followed by weakness of the mind and tremblings and exhaustion of the body. It may be used in general paresis and in catalepsy. The cataleptic state may be induced by a belief in the patient's mind that time and space are too vast for change—hence a disinclination to make effort.

(15.) CANTHARIS.

General Action: This drug acts upon the cerebro-spinal system, and it affects the genito-urinary tract most positively.

Brain and Spinal Cord : Cerebral congestion ; convulsions resembling hydrophobia, which are produced or aggravated by the sound or sight of water. Hughes denies this symptom, but we have seen cantharis cases much disturbed by seeing water or anything bright and glistening.

Mind : Sudden loss of memory ; furious delirium ; barking like a dog ; paroxysms of rage excited by any bright, dazzling object ; amorous frenzy ; uncontrollable sexual desire ; mania, with tendency to swear (Anacardium) ; violent contradictory moods, restlessness, culminating in attacks of rage ; great activity and sensitiveness of the mind.

Sleep : Sleeplessness ; light sleep with anxious dreams : erections during sleep, followed by wakefulness and anxiety.

Accompaniments : Intense burning and smarting pains along the urethra ; spasmodic pains in the region of the bladder ; paroxysmal pains in both kidneys ; the back in the region of the kidneys is sensitive to touch ; constant urging to urinate ; painful evacuation, drop by drop, of bloody urine or pure blood ; sharp burning pains in the genital organs, accompanied by erections and fierce desire for sexual intercourse.

Special Sphere of Action : Mania, accompanied by outbursts of intense rage where the patient barks like a dog, and where he is tormented with uncontrollable lust for sexual gratification.

(16.) CAULOPHYLLUM THALICTROIDES.

General Action : This drug causes, primarily, irregular, spasmodic and constricting pains in the uterus. Reflexly there are cerebral disturbances accompanied by nausea and vomiting.

Brain and Spinal Cord : Severe pains in temples as if they would be crushed together ; rheumatic and neuralgic headache, dependent upon uterine or spinal troubles ; headaches previous to the menses, or following miscarriages.

Mind : Weakness of mind and memory ; fretful ; irritable ; mental depression after long-continued uterine disease.

Sleep : Sleeplessness in nervous women, with restlessness, particularly during the menstrual flux.

Accompaniments : Spasmodic pains in the uterus ; pains in the small of the back, with aching and soreness of the lower limbs just before the menses ; with these pains there is intense nausea and vomiting of a yellow, bitter substance ; spasmodic dysmenorrhœa, with hysterical convulsions ; leucorrhœa, with profuse bland mucus, especially in young girls ; intermittent pains beginning and ending in the reproductive organs.

Special Sphere of Action : Melancholia following long-continued menstrual irregularities and uterine disorders.

(17.) CAUSTICUM.

General Action : This drug acts especially on the motor tract of the spinal cord.

Brain and Spinal Cord : Paralysis of the upper eyelids ; one-sided paralysis of face and larynx ; tremblings of the hands ; pressing pain in the forehead, with stoppage of the nose ; headache both before and after epileptic convulsions ; vertigo on stooping ; violent burning pains in the vertex, and a feeling as if there was a ball of fire in the forehead.

Mind : Weakness of memory ; disposition to weep, and, again, to indulge in fits of spasmodic laughter ; melancholy, hopelessness and despair ; great apprehension when anything happens ; always expecting the worst of everything ; absent-minded, distrustful and suspicious of everybody.

Sleep : Sleeplessness on account of sensations of dry heat ; cannot rest in any position ; wakens at two A. M. with cramps in the legs ; makes many motions of the arms and legs in sleep.

Accompaniments : Loss of appetite ; aversion to the ordinary duties and pleasures of life ; hoarseness and rawness in the throat ; dry, hollow, spasmodic cough, with spurting of urine from the bladder when coughing.

Special Sphere of Action : This drug is applicable to those who are predisposed to rheumatism, paralysis and cough. As a mental remedy it is useful in cases of melancholia, where the patients are inclined to look upon the dark side of life, and who are timid and apprehensive of approaching disaster (also calcarea carb.)

(17.) CHAMOMILLA.

General Action: Cerebro spinal system.

Brain and Spinal Cord: Violent, stinging, pressing, burrowing headache; pressure from the vertex extending over the forehead and temples; congestion of the brain, following fits of anger; stiffness of the cervical muscles; drawing pain in the scapula; pain in the back, extending through the abdomen to the front and into the genitals; severe pain in the loins and hip-joint at night.

Mind: Irritable; impatient, peevish and snappish; extreme sensitiveness to external impressions (also coffea, ignatia, belladonna and staphisagria); imagines that he hears voices of absent friends at night; bad effects of anger; always out of humor; cannot give a civil answer. The patient is extremely cross and sensitive. (Nux is cross, but not so sensitive as chamomilla.)

Sleep: Sleeplessness from pain and from ill-temper; even while sleeping the patient moans, weeps, wails and starts suddenly; on falling asleep is tormented by anxious and frightful dreams.

Accompaniments: Sharp, maddening toothache; griping colic, with flatulence; severe pains across the abdomen, followed by bilious diarrhoea; menstrual colic, following anger; membranous dysmenorrhoea and acrid discharges from the vagina.

Special Sphere of Action: It is adapted to diseases characterized by severe cramping and colicky pains. The mental state is one of intense whining, moaning, groaning, complaining, restlessness and irritability. Chamomilla patients are horribly cross and ugly.

(18.) CICUTA VIROSA.

General Action: This drug acts as a cerebro-spinal irritant, producing epileptic convulsions; tetanus, and general tonic and clonic spasms.

Brain and Spinal Cord: Severe occipital headache; vertigo; convulsions with opisthotonos.

Mind: Dull and stupid, or patient indulges in weeping and howling; sometimes great mental excitement exists, and the patient sings, shouts and dances.

Accompaniments: Grinding of the teeth, swelling of the tongue, difficult speech, involuntary

micturition, involuntary twitching of muscles in arms and fingers (also cuprum.)

Special Sphere of Action: Mental depression and anxiety, accompanied by vertigo; after traumatism; general paralysis with twitchings; and sometimes loss of consciousness; mental anxiety with violent hiccough. Cicuta is one of the best remedies for persistent hiccoughing known in the Materia Medica. Other remedies for hiccough are nux, hyoscyamus, stramonium, and chloral hydrate.

(19.) CIMICIFUGA RACEMOSA.

General Action: It produces cerebral and spinal hyperæmia, with irregular motions and great weakness of the extremities.

Brain and Spinal Cord: Headache throughout the whole brain, with sense of soreness in the occipital region; brain feels too heavy and too large for the cranium; the top of the head feels as if it would fall off.

Mind: Great melancholy with sleeplessness, followed sometimes by exhilaration; hallucinations of sight, sees rats and sheep; sensation as if a heavy black cloud had settled over her and enveloped her head so that all was darkness and confusion; and at the same time there was a weight like lead upon the heart; suspicious and indifferent; taciturn; takes no interest in household matters (also Sepia).

Sleep: Sleeplessness from nervous irritation; sleeplessness with melancholy mood.

Accompaniments: There is a general rheumatic diathesis with severe cutting pains in the joints and in the back. In women there is with the mental depression a sensation of weight and bearing down in the uterine region (also Belladonna), with a feeling of heaviness and torpor in the lower extremities; retarded menstruation; suppression of menses from a cold, with rheumatic pains in the limbs; general muscular rheumatism; rheumatic pains in the head, extending down the neck and back; tremulousness of the muscles throughout the body.

Special Sphere of Action: Mental depression associated with uterine diseases; mental depression accompanied with rheumatic pains; mental depression and tremulousness following overwork and active dissipation; delirium tremens;

bad effects of opium. For the latter macrotin, the active principal of *cimicifuga*, is specially and wonderfully valuable. The third decimal trituration given in two-grain doses every two hours will relieve those suffering from the excessive use of opium or alcohol, particularly where there is intense prostration of the physical forces and general tremulousness throughout the system.

(20.) CINCHONA.

General Action: Cinchona acts upon the ganglionic nervous system and hence it affects especially the functions of vegetative life. Cinchona changes both the quantity and the quality of the blood. Under its influence the blood becomes thin and watery, circulation becomes impaired and we have general debility and erethism, followed by chills, fever, sweat and finally hemorrhages. Cinchona produces congestion of the liver, prostrating the functions of that organ; it produces excessive sensitiveness of the entire nervous system.

Brain and Spinal Cord: Intense congestion of the brain; intense throbbing headache; vertigo; ringing in ears; deafness; blindness; with the dizziness there is a feeling as if the head would burst; this feeling is worse from motion or sudden jar.

Mind: Chooses wrong words and expressions; the patient cherishes a fixed idea that he is unhappy, and that he is persecuted by his enemies; feels impelled to jump out of bed; wants to destroy himself but lacks courage; is low-spirited, gloomy; has no desire to live; cherishes an insupportable anxiety; and, above all, is stubborn and disobedient. Very many patients are sent to insane asylums because they have been made insane, in my opinion, not alone by the diseases from which they suffer, but also by the blind, reckless and unwarrantable use of cinchona or its alkaloids, given in overpowering and disastrous doses.

Sleep: Irresistible desire to sleep after eating; constant yet unrefreshing sleep; at times sleepless from ideas crowding too rapidly upon each other; the patient is bent upon making plans for the future, hence his sleep is short and unrefreshing.

Accompaniments: Loss of appetite; slow digestion; thin, watery, involuntary diarrhœa; weakness and debility from long-continued sickness, and from excessive loss of fluids from the body.

Special Sphere of Action: Melancholia and sub-acute mania where there is general anæmia, profound debility, and a tendency to periodical aggravation of all the symptoms.

Theory and Practice.

Electricity in Therapeutics.

PROFESSOR HELMUTH'S clinics have recently afforded us opportunities of witnessing the method of treating diseases by electrolysis—thus illustrating one of the many applications of the “mysterious force” in the practice of medicine.

Electro-therapeutics has been classed with the post-graduate studies, and such it undoubtedly is; but since the number of those who take a post-graduate course is small as compared with the great mass of medical students—and there being no place in the already crowded lecture scheme for special instruction in this subject—it may not be amiss to here consider briefly the uses of electricity in therapeutics.

Nothing could be farther from the truth than to suppose that the possession of a battery will at once make an otherwise well-informed physician a skillful electro-therapist. On this point an eminent authority says “that the skill and requisite knowledge in this special branch comes only by close observation, hard study, and much experience.”

As is well known, the three forms of electricity—galvanic, faradic, and static or franklinic—are now employed in the treatment of disease.

The “general indications” of the galvanic and faradic current have been presented thus*—
“The galvanic should be used:

1. To act with special electrotonic and electrolytic power on the brain, spinal cord, sym-

* Beard and Rockwell, Medical and Surgical Electricity, p. 265.

thetic, or any part of the central or peripheral nervous system.

2. To produce contractions in paralyzed muscles that fail to respond to the faradic.

3. In electro-surgery to produce electrolysis or cauterization.

The faradic current should be used :

1. To act *mildly* on the brain, spinal cord, sympathetic, or any part of the central or peripheral nervous system.

2. To excite muscular contractions wherever the muscles are not so much diseased as to be unable to respond to it.

3. To produce strong mechanical effects."

Static electricity, by reason of its great electromotive force, is employed in the treatment of "deep-seated muscular rheumatism;" also in synovitis to promote absorption of the fluid, and in the enlarged joints seen in articular rheumatism.

Again it is used as an accessory in supplementing the faradic current.

All of these forms produce sedative, tonic or stimulating effects, according to the condition of the patient, the method of application, and the apparatus employed.

Dr. John Butler in his interesting work treats of the application of electricity according to the homœopathic law. The difficulty of accurately proving this "imponderable agent" is apparent; but we know certainly that electricity will produce paralysis, and it will cure it. The tremendous electro-motive force of the lightning will cause death, and in cases of suspended animation electricity is the most important agent in renewing the activity of the functions. Electricity will contract muscles powerfully, and it will relieve such contractions when pathological. Beard and Rockwell inveigh against "the habit of treating the name of the disease rather than the condition of the system of which the symptoms are the result and expression." This principle is so nearly akin to one of the chief tenets of homœopathy that it should receive a cordial reception at our hands.

Our space will not admit of dealing with the various methods of applying electricity, such as general and local faradization, general and local

galvanization, electrolysis and galvano-cautery. We may say, however, in passing, that localized applications will not have general tonic effects; that, as a rule, mild currents are better than strong ones; that it is always the part of wisdom to be conservative in the size of the dose, for electricity, like many another good thing, has been greatly abused.

Perhaps it is in the treatment of nervous diseases that electricity has won its greatest triumphs.

Neurasthenia, which should share with dyspepsia the distinction of being "the American disease," finds in electricity a strong palliative agent. Indeed, it is doubtful if all other remedies combined have done as much to relieve this condition as has the one we are considering.

That to the neuralgic patient electricity comes as a messenger of good tidings, no one can doubt who has seen its effects.

In differentiating between the galvanic and faradic currents in the treatment of this disease Rockwell offers as a guide the statement that "Where firm pressure over the affected nerves aggravates the pain the galvanic current is indicated, while the faradic current has the greater power to relieve when such pressure does not cause pain."*

Chorea, insomnia, anæsthesia, peripheral paralysis and hysteria, are among the captives who walk beside the chariot of this modern conqueror.

Obstetrics and gynæcology present a wide field for the employment of electricity. Amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa and menorrhagia are many times so readily controlled by electricity that in future women will rise up and bless the physician who makes use of it. In that serious and hitherto dreaded condition, extra uterine pregnancy, the galvanic current has repeatedly destroyed the foetus "without injury to the mother." Cases of post-partum hæmorrhage, retained placenta, and certain stages of delayed labor discover in electricity an invaluable aid. Respiration may be excited in the still-born child by this means.

Electricity acts so powerfully upon the organs

* A. D. Rockwell, Lectures on Electricity, p. 70.

and tissues of the body that in cases of defective nutrition a very perceptible increase of weight has often been noticed.

It promotes the excretory and secretory functions, especially of the kidneys, the sweat glands, the mammary glands and the testicles, gives tone to the organs of digestion, and regulates the action of the bowels.

We have only touched upon some of the principal indications for the use of this important factor in the physician's armamentarium; but if our words should lead another to test its power for himself, our object will be gained.

"FARADIC."

Indigestion.

CASE REPORTED BY W. U. REYNOLDS, '86.

SATURDAY, December 21st, Mrs. ———; æt. about 60; after eating some pork and partially baked cake at the evening meal, was seized with vomiting. She was not very uncomfortable after relieving her stomach, and about nine o'clock retired to bed and slept. At eleven o'clock was again taken with vomiting, and this time with purging also. She fainted at stool and her skin became cool, with cold sweat on forehead and face. She had pain in the abdomen, cramps in the calves and involuntary fluid passages. Vomited matter clear fluid. Complained of pain as from wind in stomach; also of flatulence and occasional eructation.

Reached patient about fifteen minutes past eleven and found tongue dry and cracked; pulse eighty and very feeble. Gave *veratrum album* in water, two teaspoonfuls at a dose, and sent for a neighboring physician, not being authorized to assume responsibility, and especially as it appeared to be a serious case. Before his arrival had followed the *veratrum* with *carbo. veg.*¹

The pulse became stronger, and other signs of amelioration came shortly after the first dose of *veratrum*. The *carbo. veg.* did not seem to do much good, and a second dose of camphor, which we thought applicable to the condition, was vomited, and a return of the diarrhœa followed. The *veratrum* was then resumed alone, a dose every twelve or fifteen minutes, with hot

bricks to stomach and feet, and a continuance of the rubbing of the calves when cramps occurred.

This treatment was continued about an hour and a half or two hours, with rapid improvement in the patient's condition. At about three quarters past two she fell into a quiet sleep which lasted till eight A. M., when she said she felt much better.

Sunday, 10.30 A. M. Has a frontal headache and bitter taste in mouth. Pulse, 90. R Bryo.³.

5.30 P. M. Feels "pretty good." Headache gone, but has soreness in epigastrium, and still complains of flatulence and eructations. Face is dark red, skin dry, is restless, but has not much thirst. Has eaten a little barley soup and taken milk, some of it containing brandy. Pulse 98; temperature 101.5. R no brandy, acon³ in water, q. bih.

9. P. M. Temperature, 99.9; pulse, 86. Very much easier, with surface bathed in a gentle warm perspiration. Had only taken two doses of the remedy. Has had stool, and complains of feeling weak after it. Stool liquid, yellow, painless. R sulphur²⁰⁰.

Monday, 10.45 A. M. Pulse, 84; temperature, 99.1. Tongue dry, cracked, poppy taste in mouth, feels weak but has no pain. Had a passage during the night, and one during the morning. Stool yellow, painless. Complains of sensation as of wind in stomach. R Bapt. IX. and Podo.³⁰.

Seven P. M. Temperature, 99.6; pulse, 80. Is very comfortable. Diarrhœa stopped after second dose; was not so weak after stool. Did not take but the two doses. R medicine only if have another stool.

Tuesday, 9 A. M. Pulse, 80. Is out of bed, and "feels very good." Skin natural to touch. Had had four or five passages during the night and morning. R Podo³⁰ every two hours.

Half-past seven P. M. Pulse, 80. Temperature, 99.5. Tongue white, with red tip and edges, centre peeling, angry look. Has had four passages, yellow and painless. Is restless. Thinks the beef soup she took did her harm. Does not feel weak. R Bapt. IX. and Podo³ every hour alternately.

Wednesday, 9.30 A. M. Pulse, 82. Temper-

ature, 98.9. Is better ; no more diarrhœa ; only took medicine till ten P. M. Abdomen easy. Tongue cleaner, but still red and angry. $\mathcal{R}$ clinca, five drops in half glass water, two teaspoonful dose every two hours.

Half-past seven P. M. Has been up most of the day. Tongue very bright red, slightly white centre and base, somewhat swollen at tip. Only one passage to-day. Face slightly puffy. Painless clutching or grasping under left breast. Urine thick, dark and scanty ; only passed once. $\mathcal{R}$ Apis 1 in water.

Thursday, 9 A. M. Had arisen early. Face not puffy. Said she did not need any more medicine. Only felt "a little weak."

Miscellaneous.

Something for Consideration.

WHEN a young man begins the life of a professional Homœopathist, in order that he may respect his profession and himself, and for the welfare of his patients as well as his own success, it seems to me that the two great essentials are : Confidence and Conscientiousness. Now, the capacity of the average student and the present schedule of the college seem to be unproportionate. The students are conscious of their inability to master the complete and detailed course so generously arranged by each professor, and are in consequence struggling between the fires of anxiety and discouragement until any study other than "cramming" becomes indefinitely postponed.

This is, indeed, rankling in the bosom of true conscientiousness ; and the student whose head is battered and bruised with a shower of two hundred drugs in one hundred and forty odd days is not the average man if he can go into a community and feel sustained by his confidence in his knowledge of *Materia Medica*.

A common sentiment among us is : "O, if I can only get through my examinations I will begin to *learn* how to practice medicine after I get out." Is this the proper state of things ? What do we attend a medical college for ? Fifty

voices answer : "To get a diploma." And it is a grievous paradox.

As a hopeful aspirant to the honorable profession of medicine, allow me, out of the fullness of a well meaning heart, to suggest what I feel to be the need of a young physician. For instance, if I am called to the scene of an accident, where a man has been thrown from his horse, and I find him suffering coma, I want to know how to say whether it be the result of a compressed fracture or of the too free use of alcohol ; whether accident caused the coma, or alcoholic coma caused the accident. If I am summoned to the bedside of a woman in labor, I will need to know—and know absolutely and immediately—*what* to do and *how* to do it ; although it would be highly advantageous to be familiar with all the soft and bony measurements of the female pelvis. If I am called at 3 A. M., say, before my shingle has glittered in the sunlight of a second day, to a case of typhoid fever or pneumonia, what I will need to know is how to detect it, and which one of a half dozen drugs is applicable to the case—which one I can give and go away feeling reasonably certain I have done as well as could be done. Of what benefit at that anxious moment would be the ghost-like procession of two hundred drugs passing before you, and in whose pale and forgotten faces you could recognize nothing save here and there the grave label "Fever Group."

What we want, it seems to me (since we cannot master all), is the practical—the important knowledge and the means to be used in critical and serious cases, and we want *this* drummed into us ! Why spend the precious hours of these short, privileged years grinding on the treatment of *chronic* disorders, when our very first case may die for want of a little knowledge that we might have gained while we were struggling with *Diseases of the Skin* or *Insanity*.

Especially in our *Materia Medica*, it appears to me, we ought to have more *drill* on *fewer* drugs (say forty or fifty), and when we come to practice have *something* definitely fixed in our minds—something to show for and something to answer for three years' hard study.

Give us *one* drug ! Drill us until we have

learned it and all its practical applications, then when we go to the bedside we can at least say it *is* or *is not* a case for our one drug. Give us *twenty* drugs in this manner, and we will go into the field with confidence, and our prescriptions will be made conscientiously. B.

College Notes.

BARNUM, '85, escaped from the Island one day last week and was seen at the college.

How many of the Senior Class intend to visit Europe this summer? An excursion of physicians goes from Chicago.

PROF. S. F. WILCOX, being Executive Officer of the Hahnemann Hospital for the past month, has furnished the class with several fine opportunities to witness important operations.

WE could easily fill one page with the various "Openings" and "Practices for Sale" that are stuck up on our bulletin board and in the students' room. Surely no one can fail to find a place to locate.

DR. R. L. MCFARLAND, '85, who is now located at 744 East Fifth street, this city, and lately elected Visiting Physician to the Homœopathic College Dispensary, made us a brief call a few days since.

PROF. McDONALD does not wish it recorded as his opinion, as stated in our last issue, that "menstruation and ovulation could not be separated," as he believes that ovulation may and frequently does occur independent of menstruation.

DR. CHAS. B. MORRELL, a graduate of Pulte, and since a practitioner in Cincinnati, has been spending the winter in the city attending special courses in the New York Ophthalmic Hospital and the New York Post Graduate Medical School.

At a meeting of the class of '88 Messrs. F. W. Hamlin, A.B., and Z. P. Fletcher were elected to positions on THE CHIRONIAN, the former to act as Assistant Editor on College Notes, the latter in the capacity of Assistant Business Manager.

THE absence of any student from the lectures for more than one day is always sufficient guarantee of something serious. Although several have been sick this term, we have had to note no serious illness. Among those lately on the sick list we notice Stutz, Smoot, Dowling, of '86.

IF you are a student and see a member of your class approaching you with a paper in his hand and a look of important business on his face the best way is to ask at once: "How much do you want?" for the odds are it is a subscription of one variety or another. But this won't last long.

THE competition for the various appointments on the different hospital staffs promises to be a brisk one among our graduates. A year in a hospital forms a suitable dessert after the lengthy repast of three years in college. An opportunity then presents itself of finding out what has been assimilated of the enormous amount of mental pabulum which has been forced through the Pylorus of our intellectual stomachs.

THE members of the Hahnemann Institute of Philadelphia, an organization of similar character to our Hahnemannian Society, had the pleasure of listening to a lecture from our professor of physical diagnosis, Dr. J. W. Dowling. Twenty-nine years before he stood on the same platform as vice-president of the same organization. It is unnecessary to add that his lecture was carefully followed and thoroughly enjoyed by those present.

THROUGH the courtesy of Prof. Helmuth at the regular surgical clinic last week, Mr. S. A. Darrach, of Newark, N. J., was allowed the opportunity of showing his method of treating Pott's Disease, Spinal Curvature and various forms of Paralysis, by means of his wheeled crutches, raw hide corsets and supports. All his appliances seem constructed with strict regard for the anatomical relations of the parts diseased, and from the evidence submitted may be capable of producing remarkable results.

THE following is self-explanatory and is a copy of a notice which the Resident Physician of the Dispensary has found necessary to place in a prominent position in his office:

I.—I don't know who is to succeed me.

II.—There is to be a competitive examination.

III.—My term expires April 1, 1886.

IV.—I think I'll go to Mamaroneck, Westchester Co., N. Y.

V.—Yes; practice is large, about \$8,000 first year; \$150 afterwards.

VI.—Yes; I like it.

VII.—No; I don't.

VIII.—Don't think I'll get married yet.

IX.—Good day!

AMONG the complexity of symptoms of our innumerable drugs we should not lose sight of one most valuable therapeutic agent that may be exerted, acting with direct force through our personal influence.

Call it magnetism, mesmerism, electro-biology, faith cure or what not, and prove, if you please, that none of the above mentioned phenomena exist, still there remains the indisputable fact that one individual may exert great power over another.

Whether these effects are wholly through the imagination or not matters little so long as they are produced.

Ideas must emanate from an inner consciousness, but frequently impressions received from without tend to mould and shape these same ideas.

In disease the machinery of the mind frequently revolves with increased rapidity.

From the summit of exhilarating hope the patient may leap into the fathomless abyss of insufferable melancholy.

Then it is that any person, and more especially does it apply to the members of our profession, may light anew the feeble torch of dying hope in a body racked with pain, and impart comfort, cheer and courage to the disheartened sufferer.

How this is to be done cannot be told in words. It must be through an exertion of the individuality of the attendant, and conveyed in his countenance and every action.

Stimulate the invalid to exercise that fortitude and courage that shall bear him up when the billows of disease might submerge him in their dark waters, and it will act when remedies fail.

This may be a "high potency," but it is a "specific," and very frequently "indicated."

'88's Banquet.

THE first annual banquet of the Class of '88 took place at A. Riccadonna's, 42 Union Square, March 5th.

Arriving at the banquet-room thirty-four sat down to the well-appointed table at 9:30 P. M.

Before attacking the supper a vote of thanks was tendered that member of the class who furnished the *boutonnieres*, but modestly withheld his name.

The courses followed each other in the approved style, while the well-known college songs, led by Jones, Clausen, Hamlin and Woodruff, were rolled out in a mighty volume. At length the dessert was reached and the masseters grew weary.

At this juncture Platt, the toastmaster, presiding with his usual dignity, arose and made the introductory address, which was heartily received.

The programme was then announced in the following order:

1. Toast.—Diagnosis of '88. H. C. JEWETT.
"Infinite riches in a little room."
2. Piano Solo.—Hessian Mazuka. A. HOLLY.
3. Toast.—The College. F. W. HAMLIN.
"The head and front of American Homœopathy—
May we ever keep her memory green."
4. Chorus.
5. Toast.—The Faculty. J. M. WOODRUFF.
"Thanks to men of noble minds is honorable
meed."
6. Vocal Solo.—The Champion of the King.
C. N. PLATT. Accompanist, E. S. SMITH.
7. Class Poem. W. H. SAWYER.
8. Violin Solo.—Flower Song. W. A. WAKE-
LEY.
9. Toast.—The Ladies. J. C. JACKSON.
"O woman! lovely woman! nature made thee to
temper man.
We had been brutes without you;
Angels are painted fair to look like you;
There's in you all that we believe of heaven:
Amazing brightness, purity and truth,
Eternal joy and everlasting love."
10. Vocal Solo.—Serenade. C. N. PLATT.
11. Toast.—Prognosis of '88. T. C. WIGGINS.
"Season your admiration for awhile with an attent
ear, till I may deliver, upon the witness of these gen-
tlemen, this marvel to you."
12. Chorus.

The responses to the toasts were made in such a manner as to cause every member of '88 to be proud of his class relation.

Who can soon forget the keen diagnosis of Jewett, or the able address of Hamlin, or Woodruff's speech so replete with wit and good sense?

Indeed, it is difficult to give those who were not present a true idea of the ability which these efforts evinced, or the enthusiasm with which they were received, without conveying the impression of wilfully exaggerating. Sawyer's poem, with its happy hits, met with a cordial reception; while Jackson's response to "the Ladies" was in such a truly gallant and appreciative style as to make us wish it had been longer.

Then came Wiggins, with a prognosis, in which each man was dealt with separately, and some again collectively. Interesting, witty, and containing many a good lesson, it held no small place as a feature of the occasion.

The musicians were enthusiastically applauded and compelled to respond to encores.

The supper gave universal satisfaction, so that when cheers for Riccadonna were called for they were given with a will. This polite man—finding it impossible to make a speech in acknowledgment—was compelled, in lieu thereof, to shake hands with each of his guests.

All declared the affair to be a grand success, and look forward to the annual repetition with great interest.

Hahnemannian Society.

MARCH 10, 1886.

MEETING called to order at 7:30 P.M. by President Smoot.

Three new members were received.

After the roll call and the reading and acceptance of the minutes of the last regular meeting, Mr. W. U. Reynolds, '86, read a paper on Nerve Force and the Nervous System.

Mr. G. B. Best, '87, read a paper entitled "Something for Consideration," being a statement of the needs of the medical student in the way of instruction best calculated to fit him to

meet, as a young physician, the emergencies of every-day practice.

Mr. S. H. Knight, '86, presented a paper on "Germs," in which he recounted some of the experiments made in this field, described some of the different classes of germs, their form, habits and manner of reproduction, without attempting either to prove or disprove the germ theory of disease.

Mr. Winchell, '86, presented the longest and most exhaustive paper of the evening, on "Neurasthenia." He traced the etiology, the symptoms, the differential diagnosis, and gave a synopsis of the treatment, medicinal and other, calling attention to the fact that in none of the standard works on Practice could a satisfactory description of the trouble be found. This concluded the literary exercises of the evening. A vote of thanks was tendered the gentlemen who had read papers.

The society proceeded to the election of professors to sign the diplomas with the following result: Anatomy, D. J. Roberts; Physiology, W. B. Witte; Chemistry, S. H. Knight; Medical Chemistry and Toxicology, Telford; Pathology, W. B. Winchell; Histology, Grimm; Medical Jurisprudence, J. H. Hallock; Sanitary Science, C. H. Dodge. In the Senior branches the Quiz-masters of the past month were made the professors.

President Smoot announced for the Committee of Arrangements that the assessment necessary to meet the expenses of Commencement would be seventy-five cents per member. Also that Mr. G. M. Smith, '87, had been appointed head usher at Chickering Hall, and Mr. W. T. Helmuth, Jr., head usher at the University Club Theatre.

Committees on Diplomas, on Printing and on Music made reports.

The Treasurer, W. T. Helmuth, Jr., reported a balance in the treasury of \$41.95.

On account of the absence of some of the members of the Glee Club, there was no music.

After the informal reading of the minutes and the roll call the meeting adjourned.

G. T. HAWLEY,
Secretary.